

The Messenger.

JACKSON & BELL COMPANY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as second class matter, April 12, 1897.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE DAILY MESSENGER, by mail, one year, \$7.00; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$1.75; one month, 60 cents.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER (two 8 page papers), by mail, one year, \$2.00; six months, 50 cents, in advance.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

THE SCHOOL LAW AND SCHOOL TAX

The main questions just now in North Carolina are the school law and the imprisonment law for failure to pay taxes early and by a given time. They are both important and well calculated to arrest the attention of the people—the tax burden bearers. They are the work of radical-populist legislation. Mr. W. A. Dunn, of Scotland Neck, a leading lawyer of that section, writes us:

"In your leading editorial of the 15th, 'The Present School Law,' you say 'the school law adopted by the last legislature is not rightly construed by Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane.' I think you are correct in this statement. So much of that act as says that the supervisor must be a practical school teacher at the time of his election or has had at least one year's experience in teaching school, is unconstitutional. The right to hold office is regulated by section 4 of article 6 of the constitution. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office. The legislature cannot impose additional qualifications; therefore any voter is eligible to the office of supervisor. If any authority was necessary to support this proposition, reference might be made to Lee vs. Dunn, 73 N. C., R., 595."

"This is timely. So much is being said and published concerning the law that it is well to understand what the law is, how it works, what it provides for. Mr. Dunn is doubtless correct. The last legislature had no constitutional power to set aside the constitution. A fool will grant that. So the legislature could not disqualify any citizen not disqualified by the organic law. "Any voter is eligible to the office of supervisor." The people of North Carolina are specially appealed to now to arouse themselves unwontedly in behalf of popular education. They are asked to co-operate as never before to remove the stigma of ignorance, and to give the children long terms and better education which means better teachers. The reproaches against North Carolina are many, and her nakedness is uncovered eagerly by her sons, and they do not even go backwards as they seek to throw a mantle over her, but parade it with loud hurrahs and swing. It is an old story with us, this cause of popular education. It would fill pages of The Messenger to contain all we have written about it, beginning in 1866. The Messenger favors heartily the movement for more education for the children and of a better quality—the better the more desirable and lasting. The educational question is a vital question, is a foremost question, as we have long held. People in a republic who vote should understand what they are doing. They should be able to read for themselves. If we were to judge of the actual blessings of education, however, by what we see—by results in the last five years in North Carolina, we would not be hopeful or enthusiastic. Seeing how the negroes who can read have voted invariably, what manner of men they have chosen as public officials, what measures they had favored and still favor, we would be compelled to say that such education as they have received by the taxation of the whites had proved a dead failure, and the fruits were bitter and execrable.

And yet if they are to vote they must have education. After awhile they may cease to vote through the inspiration and blinded impulses of prejudice and ignorance and learn more and more to identify themselves in principles and plans with the true interests of their state and with the white men of the more worthy, intelligent and truly patriotic and honorable classes.

The Messenger is not opposed to the new school law out and out, however defective it is unquestionably. The Messenger is not opposed to the special school tax to be soon voted upon by the people in the different townships on certain conditions. It is opposed, however, most determinedly to some wrong ruling or some very unwise selections of officials or some serious abuses of the law as the case may be in this or that township. While we do not believe the \$50,000 would work the wonders the enthusiasts claim for it, that sum would help no little when properly and wisely and honestly expended. The law is defective—the whole school law is so more or less—the legislature made in this and other attempted law making a blunder of ignorance.

Not only is the law badly drawn, but it offers ignorance and malice opportunities for lincristic jugglery and legal quibbling and suggests perhaps a way of playing the usurper on a small scale. Whenever the usurpation, by false construction, or otherwise, is attempted, it is to be hoped it

will get the bull-headed fellows into trouble if the courts can possibly reach them. Remember,

1. If you vote for the tax you place it upon your township for three years, and it is not impossible that it may be for ten or thirty-three—who knows?

2. Remember that if you vote for it in some townships you do it under the possibility of sooner or later having mixed schools, in which both races shall attend with equal privileges. Are you ready for a mixing of the races in the public schools? Do you wish to send your daughter, 10 12 of 15, to a school of that kind. You may have to do it if the radicals have it their way. They are appointing in several school townships a negro on the managing board with two white men. If it is well and proper to have this—a sure entering wedge—why is it not proper to have children of both races in the same schools? If a worthy, reputable negro man is a desirable manager for committeeman for white schools, why are not his children proper scholars for the schools under his supervision? The Messenger will never agree to this.

The form of the ballot is a palpable falsehood. It reads "For Schools," and "Against Schools." That is a lie out and out. A decent man of either race can surely be favorable to schools without voting for the tax and for many reasons, some of which we have before given and are giving today. That form of ballot is misleading and insulting. A scheme originating in such palpable fraud is at once brought under serious suspicion.

Then a question arises, where is the money to come from? A debt or expenditure of \$50,000 is perhaps created at the start in order to hold the election. Then the \$50,000 additional to be paid to the townships if they shall vote a similar sum are at sea thus far tossing in a rudderless boat. The funds can not be taken from the general fund as that is forbidden by the constitution in section 7.

Mr. E. W. Waddill, of Raleigh, writes to the Fayetteville Observer, in which he takes a view we do not remember to have seen presented. He writes:

"If this election is held in every township in the state and carried for the special tax, it will raise a sum approximating \$500,000, and according to the bill, the state must pay a like amount; now how in the name of common sense can North Carolina pay an obligation of \$500,000 with only \$50,000 and that money not available for the bill expressly says, it is not to be paid out of any funds in the treasury nor otherwise appropriated, when it is well known that no such fund exists. We call upon some member of the Teachers' Assembly to solve this question to the satisfaction of the tax payers, and to the enlightenment of the school children of the state."

We would not interfere with the prosperity and happiness of any "colored man and brother." We would rather help him. We would have him and all his race wiser, nobler, better, happier every way. But we must guard well the bulwarks. We must all see to it that no detriment befalls North Carolina. We must calmly, resolutely, unitedly resolve—all men of the Anglo-Saxon, or rather of the Aryan race, that the supremacy of the whites shall not be menaced, that under no plea or lung exercise or attempted usurpation of power shall the municipalities of freedom and the civilization of the white race be in the least abridged or endangered. Whenever the white race is so treated as to control in every township or any township—then and there let the white tax payers vote for the special tax of \$500 upon themselves, if they think it wise and prudent and bearable—if it will not oppress them unduly. Some sacrifices of course are always making and will have to be made by thousands of already heavily taxed whites, but if all is fair and right and well and safe, let them shoulder manfully fresh burdens and personal sacrifices and help to roll on the car of free popular education. Every citizen of every race and party should perform willingly his duty here.

The election will occur on the 10th of August. Examine the election law, study it, see how it is enforced, scrutinize the school committees, and their work thus far, and remember who you are, your race, your duty as an elector and a freeman and as a patriot as well as a tax payer and then vote as you think best and wisest. If you can afford after proper information to vote for the additional tax do so. But if you fear results, do not like the injustice thus far done your race or yourself, then vote against the law.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

DR. WINSTON AND THE TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

Texas is an empire in itself. With enough territory out of which to carve six or seven states as large as North Carolina is, with a population now of not far, if any, from 3,000,000, with a cotton crop that will make more than 3,000,000 bales it is thought—with vast other productions, it is colossal and moving onward most rapidly. It is taking a very active, broad movement in behalf of popular education, and has made rich with endowment its state university. Only a few years ago Texas created and established on a solid footing this most important institution. It has stood bravely by it, supporting, maintaining it by most generous appropriations. Its legislators have

been fully alive to its needs and its success, and have provided amply for its rapid growth and power. It has been so endowed it can take its place soon among the great universities—those with broad foundations, large endowments, great faculties, wide range of studies, and very wide patronage, students numbered by thousands. A Texas paper, the Houston Post, we think it was, said not long ago that its alumni were already "regarded as a power and potent factor in the politics of the state." Quite remarkable considering the age of the Texas university.

Its new president, a well known North Carolinian, Dr. George T. Winston, recently spoke at the National Educational Association at Milwaukee. His theme was "Higher Education in the South." We notice some extracts from it in The Washington Post. We avail ourselves of them, as we have not seen the address itself, and the figures are certainly interesting and instructive. The president says that sixteen years ago Texas had three graded schools; it now has 930; it then had one public high school; it now has 463; it then employed less than 5,000 teachers; it now employs over 14,000; it then spent less than \$1,000,000; it now spends over \$4,000,000; it then enrolled less than 200,000 pupils; it now enrolls more than 700,000; it then conducted seven summer normal schools, with an attendance of 451 teachers; it now conducts seventy-five summer normals, with an attendance of nearly 4,000. Dr. Winston says there are sixty public high schools preparing pupils for the university, and all the others will soon reach the same standard. The university is but thirteen years old. It now has forty-seven teachers, representing the culture of twenty-three American and European universities. Its enrollment of students is 752; its endowment 2,000,000 acres of public land and \$650,000 of bonds. The recent legislature increased the appropriations for maintenance and equipment of every state institution for higher education. This statement is extraordinary, and of great credit to the people of that imperial domain. They have broad ideas, expansive plans, the spirit of go. "No pent up Utopia contracts" the Texans in their ideas of education. They believe in higher education in a high sense, and hence they build for the ages, for unborn generations who shall dwell in that huge state. We do not fancy the mixing of the sexes. That is too new for us. Dr. Winston is quoted as follows:

"As the highest expression of a people's life is found in their universities, so the southern university, resting upon the new foundation of public schools and popular support, blending the old ideal of individual manhood with the new ideal of universal education, will represent the stronger and broader life of the southern people, a people who have given to humanity Washington and Jackson, Jefferson and Marshall, Lee and Farragut; a people who by heroism in war, by fortitude in humiliation and defeat, by the resolute maintenance of high standards of honor amid the temptations of poverty and by quick adaptation to new and rapidly changing conditions of life, have shown themselves to possess the strongest qualities of manhood, and to be capable of the highest moral, physical, and intellectual culture."

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength, nor ambition.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the highly gifted and distinguished poet, critic, essayist and story writer is a younger man than we supposed. He must be the second gifted Presbyterian divine of that name. He looks in his picture as if not more than 42. He began publishing in 1884, when "The Reality of Religion" came from his very artistic, elegant pen. He has published several religious volumes, a most delightful critical volume on Tennyson, a volume or two of literary essays. He has charge of a church in New York city and is regarded as "a foremost preacher." He recently published a volume of poetry called "The Builders and Other Poems." It contains some really good poetry—some that may be described as exquisite. He published two years ago a volume of essays, bucolic, we suppose, that has had much popularity and has reached a sixth edition. Take him all around among his Presbyterian brethren we do not know his fellow. He has finish, beauty, melody and fascination in his most artistic poetical workmanship.

Walter Besant will soon publish a novel called "A Fountain Sealed." Dr. George MacDonald, a writer to know, will publish also a novel with a Biblical name—"Salted With Fire."

Fifteen years ago Miss Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C., published a novel with that name. It is said that within a year manuscripts of the great Thackeray have been sold in the United States aggregating in amount \$15,000.

Not long ago an American gave \$3,475 for the manuscript of Keats's "Endymion." We doubt if that great poet who died so young ever received that sum for all he wrote.

The late Mrs. Hungerford, Irish novelist, known pleasantly and admiringly as "The Duchess," was small and blonde. It is said that Marie Corelli is of Italian blood, but strange to say is not one and blonde also. Her novels (not one of which we have read) are said to be best unread. She has an impure vein in her books.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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EVERY HUMOR

Allen's "The Choir Invisible," was published the latter part of May. By the 3rd of July it had reached its fourth edition, and now the fifth is ready. It is the most highly praised novel that ever came from a southern writer so far as we recall. While probably not great it is fine—original, interesting and written in a style that ranks him among the very best of living writers. The New York Times said of it:

"No more thoroughly original and typical American work has appeared in many days. It breathes on every page a spirit of adventure, bravery, character, intelligence, and simple faith."

We have not written of it because we have not read it. We read three of his earlier productions, and in these columns recognized his remarkable skill and attractiveness as a writer. We saw there was poetry in the young Kentuckian, whether it was ever expressed in metrical numbers or found expression only in most musical, refined, sweet English prose. He was scored for the last novel before this. It had the bad flavor of Hardy by suggestion—lost the purity and delicacy of his two novels that preceded it. He called it "A Summer in Arcady" in this country and "Butterflies" in England. He was born in Kentucky of Virginia blood on his father's side and Scotch-Irish (Pennsylvania) blood on the mother's side.

Marion Crawford writes so much—three or four novels a year—he is hard to keep pace with. Considering his productiveness he is a remarkably interesting novelist. His best book we know of by reading, "Casa Braccio," promised to be a great novel, but the last half is far below the first half, and is vicious and foul besides. His "A Rose of Yesterday," lately published, is praised as a sweet, pure story. Andrew Lang has a something high estimate of our American, born and living in Rome:

"F. Marion Crawford is the 'most versatile and various' of modern novelists. He has great adaptability and subtleties of mind, and whether dealing with life in modern Rome, in the wilds of India, or in the fashionable quarter of New York, in the Black Forest, or in a lonely parish of rural England, he is equally facile and sure of his ground; a master of the narrative style, he throws a subtle charm over all he touches."

Mr. Lang has a good opinion of another novelist, Mr. Quiller-Couch, English, with whom we have a slight acquaintance, having read one or two of his stirring romances. He is a clever literary critic, also. Mr. Quiller-Couch is to attempt to finish Stevenson's uncompleted novel "St. Ives." We think it not improbable that he can do it as well as any living writer—possibly better than Weyman or Hawkins or Doyle or any other romanticist. We read with real pleasure some years since "His Splendid Spur." Mr. Lang, a Scotch countryman of Stevenson's, thinks the latter would "have gladly accepted the aid, while Mr. Quiller-Couch very generously lends," and says of Stevenson's incomplete story: "It is not subtle and passionate, it is a romance, almost a boy's book, and answers to the escape of Peter Simple and O'Brien through France. Excellent reading it is and will be. Mr. Quiller-Couch has, as Mr. Stevenson himself said to a friend of his and mine, 'the genius for romance'; nor, I am certain, will he fail to do justice to his dead fellow worker."

If you would have an abundance of dark, glossy hair, if you would have a clean scalp, free from dandruff and irritating humors, of if your hair is faded and gray, and you would have its natural color restored, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is unquestionably the best dressing.

SNAPS.

Mark Hanna says he is "not a defender of trusts," but he takes pains to hit at most people who denounce them, because they "perpetuate monopolies" and rob the people.

The most noble, wise tariff passed the house by a great majority, only five democrats, however, voting for it. When it becomes a law, watch how things will improve—for instance, new goods will jump up higher in price and you can thus help support the government. That is about how republican and democratic protection papers would announce it.

Senator Turley, appointed by Governor Taylor to succeed the late Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is a native of Memphis, was born in 1845. His father's family were of Virginia and his mother's of North Carolina. He read law at the University of Virginia, has never held office, is a straight-out democrat and almost a free trader. He is married and has five children living. His mother was a Jattle.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A factory is to be established in Charlotte for the manufacture of various brands of sauces, catsups, relishes and the like.

J. G. Grant, chief deputy under Collector Harkins, who was at Saluda yesterday, brings news of an attempted assault by a negro at Melrose upon a white woman.

Of the 1,116 negroes listed for poll tax in Anson county last year only 278 had been collected by the sheriff when he was allowed his nascent list, says the Wadesboro Messenger.

Sanford Express: While working at the mill of the Jones Lumber Company, Wednesday, Will Roseboro, colored, was hit in the back by a piece of plank hurled from the edge and had the life almost knocked out of him.

Shelby Aurora: On last Thursday evening Mabel, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. G. B. Doggett, fell off the piazza, while attempting to get a drink of water, and broke both bones of her right arm between the wrist and elbow.

Salisbury Sun: David Perkins and family passed through here Friday morning on their way from England. They left their homes in Pennsylvania. They left Pennsylvania eleven months ago and went to Fitzgerald, Ga., one of the boom towns of Georgia, where they purchased 150 acres of land, but they were soon "sick" of the place.

Atlanta Constitution: It is announced in the North Carolina papers that one of the greatest silk manufactures in America is to be moved from Patterson, N. J. to Greensboro. This means an investment of a million dollars there in a plant. It means the employment of 1,500 operatives and nearly \$1,000,000 a year to be distributed for wages.

Burgaw Star: The Wilmington Messenger in three distinct forms—the 12-page semi-weekly, the 8-page daily and the 12-page Sunday edition is the people's paper. Its recent addition of a semi-weekly and increased Sunday edition adds much to the paper and is met with approval by all. Like the people we would be at a loss without the daily Messenger, which is among our most valued exchanges.

The Wilson Times says that already Mr. E. W. Eatan has sold 730 melons raised on two acres, for which he was paid \$90. Raleigh News and Observer: Rev. N. S. Jones leaves today for Tarboro, where he will take charge of the Baptist church at that place as supply. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the call to the pastorate of the church or not. Colonel Julian S. Carr was here yesterday morning on his way to Morehead City to join Mrs. Carr. Colonel Carr has just returned from a trip west. He says a week ago he stood on Pike Peak, in two feet of snow, and was wearing an overcoat and heavy winter clothing.

Charlotte Observer: Eugenia Gibson, colored, who work at the Model Farm Laundry on South Church street, met with a terrible accident yesterday. While at work at the steel mill, she got her hand caught between the rollers, and her fingers up to the knuckles mashed perfectly. The doctor is not discussing the early appointment of J. M. Mullen to the Charlotte postmaster. Mr. Mullen's case is in the hands of Senator Pritchard, and while the latter is not discussing the subject it is believed that he has been elected Mr. Mullen for the place. Last night several negro men, in passing along West Trade, in front of Mrs. John E. Brown's, stumbled over a negro lying on the ground. It proved to be Sam Wilson, one of the Neptunes. He had been knocked in the head by some one, and was bleeding profusely. He was just about to speak, but could not tell who struck him. He was taken home in a carriage.

Who Ross, a young son of Mr. J. D. Ross, and one of the observers carried, was in the country Saturday on horseback. As he was returning that evening late, his horse stumbled and fell with him. His foot was caught under the horse and he could not rise. The horse was hurt in the shoulder, and made no effort to get up, so young Otto lay there, with his foot under the horse, until passed care to his assistance. The boy's foot was pretty badly hurt. It was cut by a sharp rock and bled profusely.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Yellowed skin, and all the troubles of a bilious system, are cured by Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

It is the best sugar industry's misfortune that it doesn't reside in New England.—Washington Post.

The goldbug democratic convention in Kentucky came near being stampeded by the report that some man in Cincinnati had cornered the mint market.—Houston Post.

When the Ohio democrats get through with Senator Hanna's political trocha this fall it will look like a Texas fodder stack after a cyclone had toyed with it.—Houston Post.

Mark Hanna is one of the fellows who said he had no desire to hold office, but who later on very likely tell how he had to be dug out of it with a coal pick.—Houston Post.

Mr. Bennett might turn the remains of his Mark Twain fund over to Mark Hanna. The Ohio Mark is going to have hard work keeping the democratic wolves from his door.—Washington Post.

Ex-Senator Hill's recent definition of a non-partisan was unfortunately not properly tagged. It is therefore unknown whether he intended it as a model or as a frightful example.—New York Mail and Express.

General Miles seems to have been making too much of a picnic out of his official visit to Europe. He appears to have thought that the principal desire of the foreign governments was to honor Nelson A. Miles.—Buffalo Express.

There is no mystery and very little concealment about the system of state government evolved under the leadership of Platt, Quay, Foraker and other bosses. It is organized brigandage, and each political boss of the period should be known as "king of the bandits" in his own locality.—Hartford Times.

Thousands suffer from Catarrh of the head and have never tried the popular remedy. There is no longer any excuse, as a 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The divorce case now on in Richmond, wherein Mrs. Loretta Small Ford, daughter of Rev. Sam Small, is suing her husband, S. H. Ford, for absolute divorce, with alimony, promises to be as hot and lively as a broken electric light wire.

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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